

The Caledonian

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

The Mercury. No. 10,104.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14. 1786.

THE THEATRE-ROYAL

Will OPEN (for Five Nights), TO-MORROW June 15.

With the Tragedy of

O T H E L L O,

MOOR OF VENICE.

The Part of Othello, by Mr POPE,

From the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden,

Being his first Appearance in this kingdom.

Rodorigo, Mr LA-MASH;

And Iago, Mr WOODS.

Emilia, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;

And Desdemona, Mrs POPE,

(The late Miss YOUNGE),

Being her first Appearance here these seven years.

To which will be added, (by particular desire),

A Farce, called, The

M A Y O R O F G A R R A T.

Jerry Sneak, (with a humorous Song in Character)

Mr O'REILLY;

And Major Sturgeon, Mr WILMOT-WELLS.

Mrs Bruin, Mrs J. BLAND;

And Mrs Sneak, Mrs WILMOT WELL.

Doors to be opened at Five o'Clock, and to begin precisely

at Half past Six.

Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken, of Mr

GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

To be sold at Mr JOHN OGG's,

(late Mr Drysdale's)

Head of Horc Wynd, Edinburgh,

A Few Hunting and Saddle Horses,

warranted sound and free from all blemishes, imme-

diately from England.

No. 1. Forty-five Guineas.

— 2. Thirty-six Guineas.

— 3. Sixteen Guineas.

— 4. Sixteen Guineas.

A MARE FOUND.

ON Friday the 9th instant, there was FOUND straying in the fields of the farm of Damhead, near Edinburgh, a GREY MARE, which will be restored to the owner, upon proving the property, and paying all expenses.

Apply at the house of Damhead.

THE Partnership of STEPHEN, WAT-

SON, and CO. was dissolved on the first of June last.

A New One is formed under the Firm of CORBETT,

WATSON, and CO. by whom the business will be carried

on in future, at the Rum and Wine Cellar, in Gibson's,

Wynd.—Where may be had, Rum, Brandy, Geneva,

Wines of all kinds, Porter, &c. of the best quality, and at

moderate prices.

Glasgow, 14th June 1786.

Sale of Broad and Narrow Cloths,

VEST and BREECHES-PIECES, CARPETS, &c.

TO be SOLD for the benefit of the Creditors of James Brown,

late merchant in Edinburgh,

The Whole STOCK of GOODS in trade, which belonged

to the said James Brown, consisting of a large assortment

of the best Superfine Broad Cloths, Second and Coarse Cloths,

Forest and Stripped ditto, Stripped, Mixed, and Plain

Duffles, Hunter's Cloths, Vest and Breeches Stuffs, Hats,

Silk Stockings, &c. with a variety of other articles. As also,

a quantity of Carpeting Pieces, and Carpets.

The above goods are to be seen in the Warehouse on the

Bridge lately possessed by Mr Nicol Somerville haberdasher,

every day of the ensuing week, betwixt the hours of one and

two o'clock afternoon.

Falkirk, April 6. 1786.

NOTICE TO THE RELATIONS

Of the deceased THOMAS WEIR, Tailor in Falkirk, and

MARGARET PATERSON his spouse, also deceased.

THAT John Weir, merchant in Lawfleet, near Falkirk,

in the county of Stirling, son of the said Thomas

Weir and Margaret Pateron, who died upon the 13th of

March last, has, by his settlement, devised his whole heri-

table and moveable subjects amongst his poor relations by the

father and mother; and failing their claiming right, to and in

the favour of the poor of the parish of Falkirk: Notice is

therefore hereby given to all persons so related, to send a note of

their relation, name, designation, and place of residence, to

Alexander Dickeson, writer in Falkirk, common agent for

such of the relations as have yet appeared, who will inform

as to particulars, and correspond with them on the subject.

JOHN GRAY,

TEA and SPIRIT DEALER, EDINBURGH,

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and

the Public, That he is now selling at his Shop, south

side of the High-street, opposite the Cross,

TEAS and SPIRITS at the following prices, viz.

TEAS, per Lib. SPIRITS. per Gal.

Bohea, at 100 Best Double Rum, at 100

Fine ditto, 200 Good ditto, 80

Congo, 300 Single ditto, 60

Good ditto, 400 Beef French Brandy, 80

Fine ditto, 400 Good ditto, 70

Southwong, 500 Single ditto, 50

Good ditto, 560 Hollands Geneva, 60

Fine ditto, 600 Good ditto, 40

Winglo, 400 Beef Proof Whisky, 30

Best Hyson, 900 Good ditto, 30

At the above shop may be had, Soap, Starch, and Hair-

Powder, as low in price as any place in town.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master,

Taking in goods at the birth in

Leith harbour, and will sail the 25th

June current.

Good accommodation for passengers. The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

At LONDON, for LEITH directly.

A CONTRACT SHIP,

The LEITH PACKET,

JOHN THOMSON Master,

Is taking in goods at Hawley's

Wharf, above the Hermitage, for

Edinburgh, and places adjacent,

and will sail on Saturday the 1st of July,

wind and weather permitting. Has

good accommodations for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with on the Exchange, or at the

New England Coffeehouse, Change hours; mornings and

evenings on board; or Hawley and Downe for the Master.

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Farther Account of some of the Principal Speeches in the Debate, on the motion of Mr. BURKE respecting the ROHILLA WAR.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr Fox entered largely into the several heads of argument used by the gentlemen on the opposite side, observing, that he was the more convinced from the nature of the topics brought in support of the contrary opinions. A Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Grenville) had attempted to argue in favour of Mr Hastings, from his general character. He had flattered him as mild, humane, and gentle in his manners to an extreme, and, therefore, not likely to be guilty of that ferocity and savagery of disposition that could alone justify the construction which the House was called upon, by the motion of his Right Hon. friend, to put upon his conduct. There was, he said, very little reliance to be placed on a man's private deportment and breeding, as a criterion of his real disposition. It too often happened, that a refined exterior, obliging manners, and a gentle, placid habit of intercourse with his equals, covered the most unrelenting, ambitious, and violent temper. The forms and habits of private life, and equality of condition, were calculated to stifle and conceal the deeds of perfidiousness, of cruelty, and of pride, which arbitrary power, the truest test to which the heart of man could be put, would at once bring forth, nourish, and ripen. But the Right Hon. Gentleman had not only argued from the character of Mr Hastings; he seemed to be an universal observer, of all the nations, and had represented the Rohillas to be to date as to justify any cruelty that might have been inflicted on them. He cautioned the House how they lent their ears to such arguments as those; they were such as the persecutors of old used to vindicate their enormities. The Right Hon. Gentleman had not only described the Rohillas as abandoned and treacherous in their practice, but in their tenets and their principles; this was surely the very language of persecution. It would be bad, indeed, if we were to suffer ourselves to be influenced by our opinions of the general character of such nations as we were connected with. The present instance proved the danger of it sufficiently; and if we were entreated, and had the power, to use every nation that differed from us in religion, in general tenets of morality, or in habit and practice, as we had done the Rohillas, we should soon leave the world a desert. But if the doctrine of exterminating ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~positions~~ ^{positions} ~~cruel~~ ^{cruel} and unprincipled nation were to be established, what would become of Great Britain, when it should be known in the world that the contriver and perpetrator of the Rohilla war, instead of meeting with disgrace and punishment on his return, was fortunate enough to be received with applause and congratulation by his employers, and was not destitute of defenders and supporters even in Parliament? He paid many compliments to Mr Hardinge for the ingenuity of his reasoning, and the soundness of his doctrine on the subject of political morality, insisting that good faith, and purity of conduct, were as necessary in a statesman as in a private person; and he challenged any man to prove that any state had even dared to avow, as justifiable and proper, those pernicious maxims of policy which, though they disgraced the history of some nations, were yet received and reprobated by all. It was not the verbal arguments of men desirous of accommodating principles to a particular case that were to be attended to; it was the general uniform voice of mankind alone that ought to be held as authority. That general voice was loud in its reprobation of those dangerous maxims of lax and corrupt morality, which the Right Hon. Gentleman had laid down as arguments in defence of Mr Hastings's conduct. He was sorry to hear such doctrines from the Right Hon. Gentleman, which were indeed highly inauspicious to this country, should the Right Hon. Gentleman, as his rank and abilities highly entitled him to, ever become the Minister of it.

He made a direct and pointed appeal to Mr Dundas, desiring him to come forward and avow the reasons why he had changed his opinion on the Rohilla war, if it were true he had changed it; or if he continued still to consider it in the light he formerly did, to explain his motives for resisting the vote that was now proposed to be passed upon it. Such contradictions and such inconsistencies could not be suffered to escape in silence; and respect for the House, and his own reputation, called upon the Right Hon. Gentleman to clear them up. Did he intend to say that the former censure, proposed by him in person, was in itself a sufficient punishment for the enormity of the transaction? or did he mean to adopt the doctrine of a *set-off*, which had been so much relied upon, but which a learned gentleman had so very ably and so justly endeavoured to explode? An Hon. Gentleman (Mr Wilberforce) had made an attack on his noble friend in his absence, and had made observations on the very circumstance of his being absent, as if it was so by design: The Hon. Gentleman might have taken the opportunity of the noble Lord's presence to have made his strictures; for the noble Lord had been present that day and the preceding, and on each of those days had been ready to give his vote, had the debate come to a conclusion. It was peculiarly hard upon his noble friend to be the subject of censure in his absence, because he was, on all occasions, ready to meet it boldly and fairly, and was never backward in giving an answer when called upon. The House ought, he said, to be peculiarly cautious as to their present vote; for as his learned friend (Mr Anstruther) had observed, it would remain as a standing document for future Governors, of the sense of Parliament on the subject of East India politics, and they would, on all occasions, adopt the principle of it. If the House declared the conduct of Mr Hastings, in the prosecution of the Rohilla war, to be wrong, they would see the necessity of avoiding a similar conduct; if the House declined to make such a declaration, they would think themselves at liberty to imitate it. But it seemed it was not upon the system lately adopted for the government of India, that dependence was to be placed for its upright administration. It was on the confidence

reposed in the personal character of the noble Earl who had lately been appointed to the command in Bengal. He desired to know if that should happen, which he was certain was highly improbable, though by no means impossible, that the noble Earl should disappoint the golden promise, and follow a line of conduct opposite to that which was expected from him, what was to be done? Were they to punish that in Lord Cornwallis which in Mr Hastings they suffered to pass unpunished? Certainly, no. Great strictness and attention was the most necessary on the part of Parliament, inasmuch as the general system was crude and impotent. A noble Earl (Lord Mornington) had thought proper to throw out some very harsh expressions on the bill he had the honour to introduce for the government of India. For his own part, he saw every day more and more clearly the necessity there was for that bill; and so well was he convinced of it, that he declared he should not have wished to continue in his office, as Minister, after it had been rejected. He had never been at ease until he brought it in, and he had constantly regretted the delay which had attended its introduction. He entered at large into the question of the Rohilla war, which he pointed out as marked with the utmost barbarity, treachery, and depravity, as well in its principle as in its conduct. As to the guarantee that had been alledged, he laughed at the idea, and said, that we might as well call upon Mr Oswald and Mr Franklin, who attested the treaty of Paris, to guarantee the execution of that treaty, as Suijah Dowlah claim the guarantee of the East India Company from the attorney of Mr. Robert Barker. The young statesman (Mr. Grenville) was, he said, mistaken when he declared that treaties were never attested; that which he had just mentioned was an instance of the contrary. After dwelling for a long time, and with great force and ability, on the general subject of the Rohilla war, he came particularly to the event of that war—the extermination of the people. It had been, he said, pretended, that the whole of the people were not exterminated, but only those who were in possession of the lands, the government, and the revenue; and that even they were only sent beyond the Ganges. To bring this matter nearer to the conceptions and imaginations of gentlemen, he put a case of a foreign state making an invasion in Ireland, and conquering the country. What construction would be put on the conduct of the conquerors, if they should pretend to look back into the history of Ireland, and resolve to banish from the country all those whose ancestors had come from England? They might affect to think, that those who had gone over under the first adventurers, were but usurpers; and still more easily might they justify their oppression of those who had followed the arms of Cromwell, whom, no doubt, they would, for their own purposes, stigmatize as the most odious and unprincipled tyrant that ever existed. At all events, in either instance, whether extirpating the leading people could be justified or not, it could only be so on the principle of restoring their possessions to the original proprietors. This was not the case in the instance before the House, for the lands were bestowed upon the Nabob, and not left to the people who remained in the country. Besides, the pretence of Mr Hastings for beginning the war was evidently false. He alledged that his object was the recovery of 400,000 l. for the Vizier. Did he recover that money for the Vizier? No. But with a fraud equal to the injustice of the war itself, instead of suffering the ally, for whom he had taken up arms, to enjoy it, he had laid his hands upon it himself, and converted it to the use of his employers. The transactions in this country since the Rohilla war, could by no means stand as an argument to check the enquiry into that proceeding. The re-appointment of Mr Hastings, for instance, had taken place at a time when the circumstances of that war were not properly known or understood in that House; for an Hon. Gentleman (Mr Wilberforce) had made a simile between the Rohilla war and the American war; yet he must take upon him to say, that the simile would not hold, for there was no comparison between the majority of the two; so far from it, that he could venture to say, since the Hon. Gentleman had a seat in that House, (at the general election before last) the subject of the Rohilla war had never been discussed in Parliament, except when brought forward from the Secret Committee, by the Right Hon. and learned Gentleman. As to the boasted Mahratta peace, he must say, it was by no means, in his idea, entitled to the panegyric that had been bestowed upon it.—The Mahratta war itself was wantonly and treacherously begun on the part of Mr Hastings, by the breach of the treaty of Poornunda; and no termination of such a war could atone for the baseness of its commencement, much less while the Company's affairs were left in a worse situation after the conclusion of the peace, than they were previous to the beginning of the war. Therefore, even were the miserable doctrine of a *set-off* to be established, that service could not be admitted as such; for it was but an imperfect remedy for a very great and enormous offence. The thanks of the East India Company for that peace were by no means to stand in the way of parliament, whose duty it was to judge for themselves. In their enquiry, they were to proceed upon their own knowledge of the circumstances of the case, not to be precluded from doing so, by either their own re-appointment of Mr Hastings previous to their being fully informed on the subject of the Rohilla war, nor by the approbation of the two Courts of the East India Company, that of the Directors and Proprietors, (nor of it was to be observed, that war) but of a transaction entirely different. If the House refused to comply with the present motion, they would contradict the resolution of 1782, moved by the Chairman of the Secret Committee; in which case, the only way for the House to avoid the most shameful and disgraceful stigma of recorded inconsistency, would be by erasing from the Journals that resolution.—Mr Fox concluded one of the most brilliant speeches ever delivered in Parliament, with a most eloquent appeal to the honour and humanity of the House, which he said were both

deeply committed in their conduct on the present occasion.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, June 10.

St James's, June 10.

THIS morning their Majesties, and their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses, removed to Windsor, to reside there during the summer.

Whitehall, June 10.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to the several gentlemen under-mentioned, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

John Macpherson, of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, in the East Indies, Esq;

James Colquhoun, of Luss in the county of Dumfries, Esq;

Sir James Douglas, of Springwood Park in the county of Roxburgh, Knight, Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.

Thomas Shirley, of Oak Hall, Wivelsfield, in the county of Sussex, Esq; Governor in Chief of the Leeward Charibee Islands, and Major-General in his Majesty's army.

William Green, Esq; Major-General in his Majesty's army, and Chief Engineer at Gibraltar.

Joshua Rowley, of Tendring Hall in the county of Suffolk, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.

Corbet Corbet, (late Devenant,) of Stoke upon Trent, and Adderley in the county of Salop, Esq; grandson and heir of Robert Corbet, late of Stoke and Adderley aforesaid, Bart. deceased.

Lyonel Wright Vane Fletcher, of Hutton in the Forest in the county of Cumberland, Esq;

Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms in the county of Surrey, Esq;

James Hunter Blair, of Dunskie in the county of Wigton, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

William Charles Farrell Skeffington, of Skeffington Hall in the county of Leicestershire, Esq; late Captain of a company in his Majesty's first regiment of Foot Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

Lisbon, May 13.

Mons. Ayres de Sa, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died here on Wednesday last.

Copenhagen, May 30.

The marriage of her Royal Highnesses the Princess Louise Augusta of Denmark with his Highness the Prince of Sleswick-Holstein, was celebrated on Saturday evening last in this capital. The ceremony was performed in the Picture Gallery of the palace, according to the rites of the Lutheran Church, in the presence of his Danish Majesty, the Prince Royal, the Queen Dowager, Prince Frederick and his consort, the two younger Princes of Sleswick-Holstein, and the Prince of Holstein-Glucksburg, attended by the chief persons of their respective households, together with the nobility and foreign Ministers. A grand supper was given by his Danish Majesty, another table was prepared in the Prince Royal's anti-chamber, and a third by the Grand Marshal. On Sunday there was a concert in the Knights Hall. Yesterday the court was exceedingly numerous and brilliant, when the foreign Ministers paid their respects to all the Royal family, and the Grand Marshal gave a sumptuous dinner. In the evening there was a drawing room at Court, which was succeeded by a supper. To-night a Comedy is given, and the city is illuminated; and on Thursday an oration is to be pronounced in the University, which will conclude the solemnities on this occasion.

LLOYD'S LIST, June 9.

THE Barrington, Ley, for Coast and Bay, was safe and well in lat. 7. N. the 29th of March; as was the Oxford, White, for ditto, the 21st of March, lat. 38. long. 15. 45. W.

Captain Robertson, of the London, arrived at Dover from Honduras, on the 17th ult. in lat. 42. 15. N. long. 15. W. spoke the Olive Branch, Lennart, from London for Maryland, all well.

The Santa Rosa, —, from Lisbon, is lost in the China Sea; the crew and treasure saved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, June 8.

MILITIA BILL.

The report of this bill being brought up, Mr Marsham made many judicious observations on the principles and clauses of the bill. In his opinion the whole body should be annually called forth, instead of two thirds, (the standing clause of the bill) which was founded on the plausible idea of economy, of which the Minister was every day giving the most striking proofs, in voting this very year no less than 59,786 l. towards fortifications—25,000 l. to Somerset-house—and 20,000 l. to erect additional offices to the Admiralty. In his opinion, therefore, the entire body of the militia should be called forth, or at least five-sixths of them, which would produce the trifling saving of 10,000 l.—trifling, he said, in competition with the completion of the object, which, in every point of view, he described, as not only the safety, but the ornament of the nation, and the most consonant to the wish of the people—the militia, that could only be called the army of the constitution.

Mr Sheridan and others spoke in support of the amendment, on which the House divided,

For the amendment 13

Against it 49

Majority 36

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

ALDERMAN SAWBRIDGE'S ANNUAL MOTION.

Alderman Sawbridge gave notice, that, in the course of a few days, he intended to renew his annual motion, for the purpose of shortening the duration of Parliaments.

FRIDAY, June 9.

Deferred the bill relating to navigation and shipping, to Wednesday.

In a Committee went through the stamp duty bill with amendments.

Agreed to the report of the five resolutions of ye-

sterday, for laying duties on fermented spirits or wash in Scotland: And ordered in a bill thereupon.

5784 l. for making new roads, communications, building bridges, &c. in the Highlands in North Britain. To be reported on Monday.

Ordered in a bill to amend and explain the act relating to the duty on horses.

Mr Mortimer, from the East India Company, presented a copy of the proposals of the Directors for paying bond debts.

Ordered that a Committee be appointed to prepare an estimate of the charge of the militia.

Ordered, that there be laid before this House an account of the surplus of the money granted for the support of Chelsea Hospital.

CLERKS OF EXCHEQUER.

The House in a Committee of supply, Mr Steele in the chair,

The Attorney-General moved, that two and a half per cent. be allowed to the Clerks of the Exchequer on all pensions issued there; which was agreed to after a few observations from Mr Hussey.

ADMIRALTY BUILDINGS.

It being moved in a Committee, that the sum of 6000 l. be granted to his Majesty towards erecting an additional building for the purpose of accommodating the clerks, and the more convenient arrangement of the charts, papers, and other writings belonging to the Office of Admiralty.

Mr Joliffe objected to it, on similar grounds to those he formerly argued on.

Mr Hopkins said, that the building proposed to be erected was absolutely necessary for the purposes as stated in the motion. Mr Francis, Mr Hussey, and Mr Fox spoke against the motion, after which a division took place,

Ayes	63
Noes	36
Majority	27

WINE DUTY.

The order of the day being moved, that the wine duty bill be read a third time,

Several new clauses were brought up and added to the bill, by way of riders; others were rejected, after much irregular conversation. At length the Speaker put the question that this bill do pass.

Mr Alderman Newnham rose, and declared he never could suffer a bill so hostile to the constitution, and so subversive of liberty as this was, to pass in silence.

He lamented the supineness of the people on this occasion, in tamely submitting to the encroachments of power. He had flattered himself that the time was yet far distant, when Englandmen could suffer in silence the violation of their rights; but it was evident that they were now almost ripe for a general excise, from the faint resistance which they had made to this bill, which he was afraid was but a prelude to it.

The consequences of it would affect many besides the dealers in wine, and he was convinced, when it came to be properly understood, that those consequences would be evident. At my rate he hoped, that if the bill was to be passed into a law, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would pledge himself, if it failed of its intended effect, that he would repeat it in another session. He was not so vain, however, as to entertain a hope that the House would reject it from what he should say, but he certainly would take the sense of the House on it—and if it did pass, he trusted that the Lords, in their mercy, would reject it.

Mr Drake paid a fulsome compliment to the Minister.

Alderman Hammet and Sawbridge spoke against the bill, as did Mr Fox, who followed the idea of Mr Alderman Newnham.

On the question being put, the House divided,

Ayes	71
Noes	33
Majority	38

The Attorneys' petition, presented some time back, was read again, and referred to a Committee.

The Edinburgh Streets bill was presented, and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S LOAN.

The House then went into a Committee, to take into consideration a petition from the East India Company, praying for leave to borrow 1,000 millions Sterling.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that as he could not foresee any objection to the prayer of the petition, he would not tire the Committee by urging arguments to enforce it. It was a signal satisfaction to him, he said, that the proposition which he was going to make, would relieve the East India Company, without laying any burthen on the nation. He was not going to propose that the public should lend the money; but that the Company might be so far released from its legal restraints, as to be at liberty to borrow it on its own credit. He then moved,

“That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the East India Company be enabled to raise a sum of money, for the purposes mentioned in their petition, by the sale of 36,226 l. 16 s. being an annuity due from the public, in consideration of 1,207,559 l. 15 s. part of 4,000,000 l. advanced by the Company to the public, under the authority of several acts of parliament.

“That the said Company be enabled to raise a further sum, by adding 800,000 l. to their capital stock of 3,200,000 l. so as to make the whole capital in future 4,000,000 l. and that such additions be made by opening a subscription to that amount, after the rate of 160 l. for every 100 l. To be reported on Monday.”

This brought on a conversation, in which Mr Sheridan, and some other members, entered largely into the state of the Company's affairs. After long conversation, the question was put, and the resolution carried without a division;

Buds, May 9. Letters from Cephalonia advise that a dreadful hurricane had lately happened there, which continued forty hours, and made shocking ravages in that island. The sea water was thrown to the distance of two miles on shore; and the damage sustained in the Morea is estimated at three hundred thousand piasters.

Paris, May 29. A plan is in contemplation for the establishment of a Company of French and American merchants, for carrying on a trade for furs and skins with the neighbouring and friendly native American tribes.

Utrecht, June 5. Fifty-eight vessels are sailed for Iceland on the whale fishery, being six more than were employed in that trade in 1785. An hundred and seventy-four vessels sailed the 15th ult. to fish for herrings, being four more than were in that service last year.

London, June 10.

The report is again revived that Charles Jenkins, Esq; will be honoured with a peerage, the patent for which is said to be now making out.

Yesterday afternoon the Lord Chancellor was much better than he had been for some days past. The House in a Committee on fermented spirits in Scotland, came to the following resolutions, viz.

"Resolved, That the duties on fermented worts in Scotland do cease."

"That a duty of 1 l. 10 s. be charged on every gallon of the contents of every still used for making low wines from corn, &c.

"That a yearly duty of 2 l. 10 s. be charged on every gallon of the contents of every still used for making low wines from molasses or sugar.

"A yearly duty of 3 l. upon every gallon of the contents of every still, used in making low wines from foreign refined wines.

"A duty of 2 s. per gallon, on all spirits of the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, imported into England from Scotland."

They write from Cherbourg, that several vessels are fitting out there, but for what trade is not known; but it is generally believed they are for the use of French smugglers who are in town waiting for them; the letter says, there are near 200 of them, consisting of French, Scotch, Irish, and English. That they hire these vessels at a certain price per ton, and the French, who are the officers, give security for the value of them in case they are taken.

DUEL betwixt LORD MACARTNEY and GENERAL STUART.

Thursday morning, a duel was fought near Kensington, between Lord Macartney and Major General Stuart, of which the following is an authentic account, as transmitted to us by the seconds, Colonel Fullerton and Colonel Gordon; the former accompanying Lord Macartney, and the latter General Stuart:

"The place and time of meeting having been previously fixed, the parties arrived about half past four o'clock in the morning, and took their ground at the distance of twelve short paces, measured off by the seconds, who delivered each one a pistol, keeping possession of the remaining arms. General Stuart told Lord Macartney, he doubted, as his Lordship was short-sighted, he would not be able to see him. His Lordship replied, 'He did perfectly well.' When the seconds had retired a little distance on one side, and as the parties were about to level, General Stuart observed to Lord Macartney, that his pistol was not cocked; his Lordship thanked him, and cocked; when they had levelled, General Stuart said he was ready; his Lordship answered, he was likewise ready, and they both fired within a few instants of each other. The seconds observing Lord Macartney wounded, stepped up to him, and declared the matter must rest here; General Stuart said, 'This is no satisfaction,' and asked if his Lordship was not able to fire another pistol. His Lordship replied, 'He would try with pleasure,' and urged Colonel Fullerton to permit him to proceed; the seconds, however, declared it was impossible; and they would on no account allow it. General Stuart said, 'Then I must defer till another occasion,' on which his Lordship answered, 'If that is the case, we had better proceed now. I am here in consequence of a message from General Stuart, who called upon me to give him satisfaction in my private capacity, for offence taken at my public conduct; and to evince that personal safety is no consideration with me, I have nothing personal; the General may proceed as he thinks fit.' General Stuart said, it was his Lordship's personal conduct to him that he resented. The seconds then put a stop to all further conversation between the parties, neither of whom had quitted their ground; and General Stuart, in consequence of his situation, having been under the necessity from the first, of putting his back to a tree.

"The surgeons, Mr Huster and Mr Home, who were attending at a little distance, were brought up by Colonel Fullerton. Colonel Gordon, in the mean time, alighted his Lordship in taking off his coat, and requested him to sit down, apprehending he might be faint through the loss of blood. Colonel Gordon then left the ground in company with General Stuart, and an easy carriage was provided to convey his Lordship home.

"The seconds cannot help expressing, that no two persons ever met on a similar occasion, who shewed more firmness and composure; and they are happy to add, that the ball is extracted which was lodged in Lord Macartney's right shoulder, and that there is every reason to hope for his recovery.

(Signed) { W. FULLERTON.
{ A. GORDON."

The above alarming conflict was followed by another duel in Hyde Park about noon, said to be between a Colonel Bruce and another gentleman, which is reported to have ended in the death of the former. London Packet.

Yesterday, Lord Macartney was in a fair way of recovery from the wound he received in the duel fought on Thursday at Kensington Gravel Pits.

The affair between Lord Macartney and Major General Stuart having come to the ear of the king, it is said, his Majesty's commands have been signi-

fied to each party, that the matter must go no farther.

The Providence, Kent, from Bengal and Portsmouth, is arrived in Copenhagen Roads with loss of an anchor.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 10.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old. Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 112½	3 per cent. New Ann. —
110½	Ditto 1753, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 91½	India Stock, —
110½	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. shut, 74½	India Bonds paid, —
op.	Ditto unpaid, 51 per cent.
3 per cent. red, 72½	Navy Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, shut.	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. shut.	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 14 s. 6 d.
Long 1778, shut.	South Sea Stock, —

WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 9. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 10.

"On Thursday, the Lord Chancellor had a relapse, and was so dangerously ill as to give rise to a report of his death, and which was, for some time, very generally credited. His Lordship has since been brought to town to his house in Ormond-street, in order that he may be more at hand to receive the assistance of his physicians. Yesterday, in the evening, his Lordship had a blister applied to his back, which had the desired effect, and this morning he was somewhat better, though by no means so far recovered as to be out of danger.

"The Opposition, it is said, have entirely laid aside their intentions of bringing forward, at least this session, any question respecting the German League, of which so much was said at the beginning of it.

"A consultation was held yesterday between the Knights of the Garter not yet installed, and it was agreed upon that there should be no installation at Windsor this summer. It is rather extraordinary, that Lord North, though made a Knight of the Garter near ten years ago, has not to this day been installed; and, therefore, on that account, not entitled to wear the star.

"The dress worn by her Majesty on the King's birth-day, was of such immense value, as to cause two principal officers of the Jewel-office, and a party of the guards, to attend the making of it up, at the house of the lady who had that honour. Including the diamonds and lace, the value was estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand pounds!

"The blue ribbon vacant by the death of the Duke of Northumberland, has caused fresh bickerings in the cabinet. Mr Pitt, it is supposed, will have it.

"It is said to have been intended to have suffered the present session of Parliament to have passed away, without a single word of the Loyalists; but that his Majesty expressly desired some consideration might be had to that distressed body of men; on which account they will be relieved in part, and their cases gone into, and effectually considered, the beginning of the next session.

"The length of the present sessions depends essentially upon the course Mr Burke intends to continue respecting Mr Hastings, of which he is not very communicative, at least out of the circle of his confidential friends; on which account, the minister is unable to speak to his friends, with any kind of certainty, as to the time they may probably expect to be released, and retire into the country, from the fatigue of their parliamentary duty."

Monday, the Lord Advocate of Scotland arrived in town from London.

The Friendship, Ritchie, arrived in the Thames the 9th inst. all well.

Monday, as a man was digging out the foundation of a house in the New Town, the earth fell in upon him, and crushed him in a shocking manner. He was carried to the Royal Infirmary.

On Thursday last the Reverend Mr James Heron was ordained helper and successor to the Rev'd Mr William Clark, minister of the gospel at Kirkcunzion.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 31.

VARIATION OF THE COMPASS.
"An ingenious gentleman, (Mr. Hardings of Meath-street) says, the variation of the Magnetic Needle, or as it is more frequently termed, the variation of the Compass, so essential in surveying and navigation, has not been announced here since the year 1772, that he knows of, at which time it was said to be 23 deg. 30 min. West. This month he says he has taken a mean of the variation resulting from 19 apirs of azimuths, not one of which differed from another more than 16 minutes, and a pair of amplitudes that made it correspond with two of them to one minute, whereby he finds it to be precisely 26 degrees 21 minutes west, having increased nearly 3 degrees since the year above-mentioned. This unaccountable attractive virtue (whether resident in the atmosphere or in the earth is equally uncertain) has engaged the attention of many since the invention of the Mariner's Compass, but in no particular so much as its wonderful change of position, which appears to be as uniform as any other motion of the solar system, in any one place, but as variable (as to its quantity) as one place is remote from another. We are well informed that Mr Burrows observed it at London in the year 1580 to be 18 degrees 15 minutes east, and Mr Gunter in 1622 found it to be 6 degrees east. Mr Gillibrand in 1634 observed it 4 degrees 5 minutes east. In 1657, there was no variation, but since that time, it has proceeded gradually westward; so that in 1722, Mr Graham found it, by sundry nice experiments, to be no less than 14 degrees 13 minutes west. In this country, it is probable, it was not very different, and it is certain it has been since increasing westward in the same proportion here; every circumnavigator perceiving it to differ in very distant places. Captain Cook, if we recollect well, never met with two where it was precisely the same, and only one in the great South Sea where there was no variation at all. These circumstances are very singular and surprising, but not more so than that its local increase (or decrease) is uniform, which must be admitted from a comparison of its

increase with the preceding times of observation; for instance, in 1557, there was no variation; and in 1772, it was 4 degrees 13 minutes west, the difference of time is 65 years. Since the first period 128 years have elapsed, and the variation has increased in the proportion of one to the other; and by comparing the increase between the years 1772 and 1786, it will appear to be the same, viz. about 13 minutes a year. It must not, however, be inferred that it will constantly veer westward; such a motion would cause an entire change of the magnetic poles; but whether, or when it will stop and return eastward, is not at present within the compass of any calculation that our correspondent knows of."

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 23. Unity of Kincardine, Scotland, from London, for Pittsburgh, in ballast.

24. Peggy and Ann from Alloa, Paterson, for Memel, ditto. Wedderburn of Berwick, Alannah, from London, for Pittsburgh, ditto.

TRIVENI OF BORROWSTOUNNESS, KEY,

Triveni of Borrowstounness, Key, from London, for ditto, ditto.

IMPRES OF ALL THE RUFFIAS,

of and from Carron; Strathern, for ditto, ditto.

ADVENTURE OF ANN FROM LEITH,

William and Nelly of and from Banff, Wileman, for Dantick, in ballast.

DELIGHT OF AND FROM PETERHEAD,

Hutchison, for Peterburgh, ditto.

MARGARET AND MARY OF AIRD,

Heggins, from St Ubes, for Revel, with salt.

26. John of Newcastle, Johnson, from Memel, for Liverpool, with timber.

Matty of and from Peterhead, Skelton, for Dantick.

Jean of Kincardine, Rea, from Amsterdam, for Peterburgh ditto.

Catharine of and from Dundee, Sheppard, for ditto.

Riga Merchant of and from Arbroath, Spink, for Riga, ditto.

27. FRIENDSHIP OF ANTRIMMER, YOUNG, from Dronron, for ditto, ditto.

Pitt of and from London, Knight, for Memel, ditto.

Jenny of Whitby, M'Bourn, from Memel, for Dumfries, with balks.

Montague of and from Newcastle, Stevenson, for London, ditto.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN WIND BOUND,

27. Duke of Atholl, of Borrowstounness, Hart, from Dantick, for Borrowstounness, with ashes and plank.

Elfinore, May 27. 1786.—Wind W. N. W.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK.

June 2. John, Lietch, from Laine, with salt.

3. Hope, Baybore, from St Kitts, with sugar, &c.

4. Jenny, Johnston, from Lancaster, with goods.

Elizabeth, Thomas, from Wales, with timber.

Ash, Bar, from Carrickfergus, with lime-stones.

Dolphin, Gerrel, from ditto, with ditto.

Hawren, McKardy, from Wigton, with barley.

6. Elliot, Warrel, from Liverpool, with goods.

Jane, Brown, from ditto, with clay.

7. Betsey, Brown, from France, in ballast.

10. John, McKittrick, from Laine, with corns.

Smash, Wilson, from Liverpool, with goods.

Peggy, Black, from Reedland, with timber.

11. Peggy, Mathie, from St Ubes, with salt.

SAIL ED.

2. Brothers, Ferguson, for Barnstaple, with coals.

Rachel, Linday, for Belfast, with goods.

Eleanor, Kerr, for Dublin, with ditto.

Helena, Dunlop, for Virginia, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

June 12. Mally, Lighton, from Montrose, with goods.

13. Nelly and Peggy, Caithness, from Montrose, ditto.

Diana, Ritchie, from London, with ditto.

Elizabeth, Paterson, from Eastreaser, with wood.

14. Swan, Foulsh, from Hull, with goods.

Isabella, Greig, from Dundee, with grain.

Two sloops with coals.

DUNG, CUSTOMS, and a STEEL-YARD

TO BE LET,

ON Friday the 14th day of July 1786, between the hours of six and eight o'clock afternoon, within the Council-house of Canongate, to be LET, by public roup, for five years after Lammas next,

All the DUNG or FULZIE of and upon the public streets of the said burgh, Pleasance, and Leith Wynd, and the closes, alleys, and vennels therin.

ALSO, the Petty Port Customs leivable at the Water-Gate, and the fees of the Steel-yard, at the foot of Canon-gate.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of James Tait clerk of Canongate.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES CAIRNCROSS Slater in Edinburgh, now deceased.

THERE is to be another meeting of the Creditors of said James Cairncross, on Thursday the 24th day of June current, at one o'clock afternoon, in the house of said James Cairncross, in Stevenlow's Close, to chuse a trustee, or direct the future management of the funds.

It is intreated the creditors will attend.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE LUMSDEN, Merchant in Falkland.

GE

UPSET PRICE REDUCED Judicial Sale of Lands in Perth-shire,

Contiguous to the Tay.

To be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th June 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of BALTHAYOCK and O-VER DURDIE, all contiguous (the remoted parts situated within six miles of Perth, and nigh to the Tay), either separately or jointly, as shall seem most agreeable to purchasers. They will naturally divide in the following lots:

I. The Lands of BALTHAYOCK, within four measured miles of Perth, holding of a subject; proven free rent, including 90 hens at 6 d. each, 9 chickens at 3 d. 8 holls of meal, and 6 holls 1 florit 2 pecks bear, at 12 s. per holl, is 391 l. 17 s. 6 d. 12ths.

At twenty years purchase, L. 7837 11 8 4-12ths

Planted wood on said estate, being nigh 700 acres, inventoried and valued at

L. 13,794 18 10 4-12ths

From which deduce 420 l. value of wood taken off this lot,

420 0 0

Former upset, L. 13,374 18 10 4-12ths

But now reduced to, and to be exposed at L. 12,000 0 0

Printed copies of the inventory, measurement, and value of the whole wood, distinguishing every tree, will be got on applying to Mr Moir.

There is a good mansion-house on Balthayock, fit to accommodate a large family, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Tay and adjacent country, suitable offices, kitchen garden, two large orchards, well stocked with fruit trees, and in a dry and healthy situation. The lands are inclosed and subdivided with hedge-rows of trees, and, exclusive of the wood, measure, by a late survey, 567 acres; the wood is in a very thriving state.

II. The Lands of OVER DURDIE, in the parish of Kilpindie; free proven rent, converting 25 holls oat meal at 12 s. 72 hens at 5 d. and 72 chickens at 3 d. is 961. 8 s. 1 d. 8-12ths; valued at twenty-five years purchase, the former upset-price, is 2420 3 5 8-12ths

But now reduced to, and to be exposed at L. 2200 0 0

These lands measure 295 acres, hold of the Crown, are valued at 167 l. connect with the said lands of Glencarse, are mostly inclosed, and capable of considerable improvement. They have an interest in the muir of Durdie, and, on a division, upwards of 120 acres of that muir will fall to them.

Total upset price, in one Lot, L. 14,000 0 0

All the lands, from the nature of the soil, their local situation, and other circumstances, are capable of improvement, and the proprietor has right to the tithes of the whole.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross, depute clerk of Session—For further particulars apply to John Moir writer to the signet, who will give inspection of the title-deeds, surveys, plans, & schemes of improvement, and valuations, tacks, &c. and to Mr Patrick Miller, town-clerk of Perth.—The tenants will show the different farms.

¶ The Creditors of Mr Blair are desired to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 29th of June, at one o'clock afternoon, on business of importance.

Lands, House, Garden, &c.

In Stirlingshire.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain, THE Lands of WESTER LIVILANDS, MEADOW LANDS, CHAPELCROFT, and BIZETLAND, lying in the parish of St Ninian's, and shire of Stirling.

The lands consist of about seventy Scots acres, partly carse, and partly dryfield, all inclosed and subdivided, and of very fine soil. Livilands holds of the Crown, and is valued in the cesa-books at above 200l. Scots. The other lands, which are of no great extent, hold of subjects superior, for payment of small feu-dues. The lands are at present all out of tack.

There is a very good mansion house on the premises, consisting of nine rooms and a kitchen, in good repair, with good offices and out-houses, and a very good kitchen garden and orchard; there are also a considerable number of old trees and young planting on the lands.

The situation of the house is perhaps one of the pleasantest and most beautiful in any country, commanding a view of the windings of the River Forth, from Stirling downwards for many miles, and of the rich and fertile country on both sides of the River. It is within a quarter of a mile of the village of St Ninian's; and little more than half a mile from the town of Stirling, where there is an excellent market; and the communication with Edinburgh is rendered very commodious, as there are stage coaches six days in the week, which arrive at Stirling and Edinburgh by three o'clock each day.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, or John McGibbon, town clerk of Stirling.

Andrew Downie at Livilands will shew the premises.

Sale of Lands in Dumfries-shire.

To be SOLD (separately) by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday 27th July 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of KIRKMICHAEL & GLENNAE, lying within the parish of Kirkmichael, and shire of Dumfries; the free rent of which amounts to about 825 l. Sterling. Besides which the tenants, excepting of two farms, are bound to pay the land-tax, and other public burdens.

Also, The Lands of DALRUSCAN, and others, lying in the parish of Tinhawd, and shire of Dumfries; the free rent of which amounts to about 530 l. Sterling. Besides which, the tenants are bound to pay the public burdens &c.

These estates extend from ten to within four miles and a half of Dumfries. The great road made from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Moffat, runs through the heart of it. The whole estates, except part of one farm, are arable. They lie compact, in the midst of a pleasant country, well situated for lime either from Dumfries, or from the lime-works at Clofburn, at about six miles distance. The crops which they produce, both of wheat and oats, are remarkable in quality; and Dumfries and Annan in the neighbourhood, are inexhaustible markets for grain, both for home consumption and exportation.

There is a good mansion-house on the estate of Kirkmichael, pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ae. The policy and inclosures are extensive and beautiful; and there is, upon that estate, a large orchard, well stocked, and a great deal of wood both old and young, which was about three years ago valued by persons of skill, at between 9000 l. and 10,000 l. Sterling.

Both estates hold of the Crown, and afford several free-hold qualifications. The title-deeds are perfectly clear.—The whole teinds are valued.—The proprietor has right to the teinds of Kirkmichael; and the teinds of Dalruscan, &c. are exhausted by the stipend payable to the minister.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rentals, and current leases, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup, &c. are also lodged with James Graham, writer in Dumfries, factor upon the estate; and to either of them, or to the proprietor at Kirkmichael house, or Mr John Hay acceptant, Edinburgh, persons desirous of further information may apply. Mr Hay has power to sell by private bargain.

Judicial Sale of Lands

In the Counties of Sutherland and Caithness.

To be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th day of July 1786, either together or separately, as purchasers shall incline,

The Lands and Estates of SKIBO and LANGWELL, belonging to WILLIAM GRAY of Herbole, late Provost Marshal of Jamaica.

RENT OF SKIBO.

Money rent, L. 282 10 5 3-12ths
294 eggs, at 1 d. per dozen, L. 0 2 0 6-12ths
30 hens, at 3 d. each, L. 0 7 6
30 chickens, at 1 d. each, L. 0 1 7 6-12ths
20 stones tallow, at 8s. per stone, L. 0 16 0
404 holls 2 florots and 3 lippies victual, at 10 s. per holl, L. 202 5 5 7-12ths

203 12 7 7-12ths

Amount of gross yearly rent, L. 486 3 0 10-12ths

Deductions.

For tithes, to which the proprietor has no right, L. 85 14 0 6-12ths

Few-duty payable to the family of Sutherland, L. 5 11 1 4-12ths

Schoolmaster's salary, L. 3 11 9 4-12ths

94 16 11 2-12ths

Free rent of the stock, L. 391 6 8 8-12ths

The said free rent being valued by the Court at twenty-two years purchase, amounts to L. 8608 15 0 8-12ths

Deduction for teinds as above, L. 85 14 0 6-12ths

Out of which to be deducted stipend payable to ministers, 34 1 9 1-12ths

Remain of free teind, L. 12 3 5 3-12ths

This free teind is valued at five years purchase, and amounts to 258 1 5 1-12ths

Total price set upon the lands and tithes, L. 8866 16 5 9-12ths

Which will be the upset price of these lands, if sold separately.

RENT OF LANGWELL.

Money rent, L. 223 13 0 8-12ths

12 halters at 3 d. each, L. 0 3 0

1 wintering, L. 0 1 1 4-12ths

2 1/2 wedders, at 5 s. each, L. 5 7 6

40 lambs, at 2 s. each, L. 4 0 0

116 hens, at 3 d. each, L. 1 9 0

84 dozen eggs, at 1 d. 10-12ths per dozen, L. 12 10

41 10-12ths peats, at 1 s. 8 d. per foot, L. 9 8 6-12ths

31 holls 1 florot 3 pecks and 2 lippies

victual, at 10 s. per holl, L. 15 14 8 3-12ths

Schoolmaster's salary, payable by the tenant, L. 0 4 6-12ths

Vicarage payable by ditto, L. 1 3 7 4-12ths

Amount of gross yearly rent, L. 255 14 10 7-12ths

Deductions.

For tithes to which the proprietor has no right, L. 45 14 11 8-12ths

Few-duty, L. 2 15 6 8-12ths

Schoolmaster's salary, L. 0 11 11 2-12ths

49 2 5 6-12ths

Free rent of stock, L. 206 12 5 1-12ths

The said free rent being valued by the Court at twenty-three years purchase, amounts to L. 4752 5 8 11-12ths

Deductions for teind, as above, L. 45 14 11 8-12ths

Out of which to be deducted stipend payable to ministers, 13 3 11

Remain of free teind, L. 32 11 0 8-12ths.

This free teind is valued at five years purchase, and amounts to 162 15 3 4-12ths

Total price set upon the lands and tithes of Langwell, L. 4915 1 0 3-12ths

Which will be the upset price of these lands, if sold separately.

But, if both estates are sold together, the upset-price of the whole will be L. 13,781 17 6

The estate of Skibo, as surveyed, contains 3946 acres 3 rods and 8 falls Scots measure, exclusive of three Highland clearings, or grazings, of good pasture, and a considerable extent of muir or heath pasture, partly common, partly exclusive property, which has not been surveyed, and stands valued in the cesa-books at 948 l. 17 s. 8 d. Scots. The greatest part of the lands is erected into one entire free barony, called the Barony of Skibo. And there is payable out of the lands holden of the Crown feu-duty to the amount of 47 l. 19 s. 8 d. But as the proprietor has liberty to retain these feu-dues for repairing and preserving the Cattle of Skibo, there is no deduction made upon that account. The remainder of the estate, also the Ferry of Portmaculture, or Meikle Ferry, is held of the Earl of Sutherland, for payment of 100 merk Scots of feu-duty yearly. The lands in general lie in a warm convenient situation to the north and contiguous to the Frith of Tain or Dornock, and are very improvable at a small expence. There is plenty of fish, and some good trout, and salmon, and flounders in the usual seasons. The estate is a good salmon-fishing adjacent to part of the lands, and a small river runs into a bay from the frith, near the mansion-house, in which there is plenty of sea and river trout; also salmon and flounders in the usual seasons. The estate abounds with almost all kinds of game.

There is a great deal of natural growing wood, consisting of birch, oak, and alder, which, for most part, would turn to good account, if inclosed and preserved. There are also a good deal of planted wood, consisting of Scots pines or firs, ash, oak, beech, elm, planes, roan or mountain ash, and some foreign firs, all in a thriving condition.

There is a good salmon-fishing adjacent to part of the lands, and a small river runs into a bay from the frith, near the mansion-house, in which there is plenty of sea and river trout; also salmon and flounders in the usual seasons.

The lands are in a good situation, being in a state of nature, and good soil, are highly improvable. There are no leases upon this estate; it is exempted from thirldage; and the tenants pay all public burdens, cesa excepted. Estimating very moderately some lands around the house, in the proprietor's possession, and putting no value on the wood, the present rent is 121 l. Sterling; but by laying out a small sum in inclosing and improvement, the rent may be much increased. There are blue slate-quarries upon the edge of the frith, and plenty of moss on the estate; and the coast abounds with kelp.

The town and lands of HALFTON and teinds thereof, consisting of about 293 acres, mostly arable, 40 in wood, and the rest in pasture. These lands are situated along the north side of the Frith of Clyde, within six miles of the thriving populous town of Greenock. There is a flat mansion-house, an orchard, and a good deal of natural oak, ash, and birch wood on the lands of Halfton, which command a noble view of the river and frith of Clyde, the islands Cumbrae, Bute, Arran, and part of the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. These lands afford excellent situations for building. Labour is cheap; coal, lime, and a ready market are at hand; and above 400 acres of the land, being in a state of nature, and good soil, are highly improvable. There are no leases upon this estate; it is exempted from thirldage; and the tenants pay all public burdens, cesa excepted. Estimating very moderately some lands around the house, in the proprietor's possession, and putting no value on the wood, the present rent is 121 l. Sterling; but by laying out a small sum in inclosing and improvement, the rent may be much increased. There are blue slate-quarries upon the edge of the frith, and plenty of moss on the estate; and the coast abounds with kelp.

The town and lands of ORCHARD, and teinds thereof, of the same, consisting of about 198 Scots acres, whereof about 60 are arable, 32 meadow and green pasture, and the rest good muir pasture. Orchard lies at the head of Holy Loch, in view of the Clyde, and along the side of a fine troutting river. These lands have never been improved, but are capable of it in a great degree, and the means are cheap and easy. The tenants pay all public burdens, and have no leases after WhitSunday next. Converting the mead and cauldies at the usual rates, the present very low rent of these lands is 30 l. 3 s. 8 d. Sterling.

The lands will be sold together, or in such separate lots as purchasers shall incide. Plans and rentals thereof will be shown by George Farquhar writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr John Campbell writer in Greenock, proposals by purchers may be addressed.

A servant at Halfton will shew the lands.

There is a convenient mansion-house on the estate, a large pigeon house, and proper office-houses. It lies about three miles from the town of Dornock, is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent from the Frith of Dornock, and commands a most agreeable prospect of that frith and country adjacent; and there is a bay or outlet from the frith, which contributes much to the pleasure of the situation and prospect.

The situation of the lands of Langwell is remarkably

beautiful, romantic, and convenient. They extend above

seven miles along the sea-coast from the Ord of Caithness

westward, and reach many miles from the sea up the country,

along the banks of the waters of Langwell and Berrydale, which run through straths of the same names, and fall in together at Berrydale, not many hundred yards from